

CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT

[No. 23 of 1879.]

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 7th June 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies issued.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Bhārat Shramajīvi"	Barāhanagar ...	4,000	
2	"Grāmvartā Prakāshikā"	Comercolly ...	200	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
3	"Purva-Pratidhwani"	Chittagong ...	.....	26th May 1879.
4	"Rajshahye Samvād"	Rajshahye ...	.....	13th ditto.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
5	"Ananda Bazar Patrikā"	Calcutta ...	.....
6	"Bhārat Mihir"	Mymensingh ...	658	27th May 1879.
7	"Bengal Advertiser"	Calcutta ...	.....
8	"Bardwān Sanjivani"	Bardwān ...	.....	3rd June 1879.
9	"Dacca Prakāsh"	Dacca ...	400	1st ditto.
10	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly ...	1,168	30th May 1879.
11	"Hindu Hitaishini"	Dacca ...	300	31st ditto.
12	"Hindu Ranjikā"	Beauleah, Rājshāhye...	200	28th ditto.
13	"Murshidābād Pratinidhi"	Berhampore ...	.....	30th ditto.
14	"Navavibhākar"	Calcutta ...	.....	2nd June 1879.
15	"Pratikār"	Berhampore ...	235	
16	"Rangpore Dik Prakāsh"	Kākiniā, Rangpore ...	250	29th May 1879.
17	"Sādhāranī"	Chinsurah ...	516	1st June 1879.
18	"Sahachar"	Calcutta ...	.....	2nd ditto.
19	"Samālochak"	Ditto ...	.....
20	"Samāchār Sār"	Allahabad ...	.....
21	"Sanjivani"	Mymensingh ...	.....	30th May 1879.
22	"Sulabha Samāchār"	Calcutta ...	5,500	31st ditto.
<i>Tri-weekly.</i>				
23	"Samāchār Sudhāvarshan"	Ditto ...	.....
<i>Daily.</i>				
24	"Samvād Prabhākar"	Ditto ...	550	29th May to 5th June 1879.
25	"Samvād Pūrnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	.....	30th May to 5th ditto.
26	"Samāchār Chandrikā"	Ditto ...	625	
27	"Banga Vidyā Prakāshikā"	Ditto ...	.....	29th May to 2nd June, and 5th June 1879.
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
28	"Murshidābād Patrikā"	Berhampore ...	.....
ENGLISH AND URDU.				
29	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta ...	400	31st May 1879.
ENGLISH, BENGALI, AND HINDI.				
30	"Byāpārī; " or, The Trader	Ditto ...	.....	2nd to 6th June 1879.
HINDI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
31	"Behār Bandhu"	Bankipore, Patna ...	509	4th June 1879.
32	"Bhārat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	.....	29th May 1879.
33	"Sār Sudhānidhi"	Ditto ...	.....	2nd June 1879.
PERSIAN.				
34	"Jām-Jahān-numā"	Ditto ...	250	

POLITICAL.

BHARAT MIHIR,
May 27th, 1879.

1. THE question frequently arises in our minds, says the *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 27th May, as to what had led Shere Ali to enter upon this war. He was well

The Afghan war and the treaty with Yakub Khan.

aware of the resources of his enemy as well as his own. Why then did he not act according to the wishes of Lord Lytton? It was not that the Amir was seduced by the blandishments of Russia into a forgetfulness of his own resources. The attitude of Lord Lytton towards him from the first was such that it was almost impossible for a man of his independent feeling to quietly take it as a slave. If after professing friendship for twenty years, you were, all on a sudden and without any provocation to attack me, seek to take away my life, liberty, and happiness, I could never bear this in silence, even if you were a hundred times my superior in strength. All the former Viceroy's from Dalhousie to Northbrook had assured the Amir of their unwillingness to interfere in the affairs of Cabul; while Lord Mayo had by assiduous skill begun to efface the past from the memories of the Afghans. The memory of the acts of the British troops in 1869-80 (*sic*) was still fresh in their minds; so that they could never trust the British. To them, the sight of an Englishman was hateful and seemed to carry with it defilement. They had acquired a conviction that no other nation in the world could come up to the British in treachery and dishonesty. A long period of friendship and friendly treatment, however, was generating good feelings, when Lord Lytton, who, it would seem, was not sent out to preserve friendship, took possession of Quetta and thus destroyed the good work of twenty years.

The principle of balance of power does not obtain in Asia, and consequently a new policy is being pursued here. The mission of the British Government in this country, however, being the spread of civilization, it behoves them to introduce that high European policy also into India. The earlier years of their occupation of this country were spent in carrying out schemes of territorial annexation or aggrandizement; and it was only after the administration of Lord Dalhousie that peace was established. The people were gradually forgetting that it was a deadly thing to have the British Government as a neighbour, and that proximity to the British was full of dangers. The revolution at Baroda did indeed produce a temporary agitation; but it soon subsided. Confidence in Government was again being strengthened, when the declaration of war against Cabul and frontier affairs again unsettled the popular mind. Henceforth, no one will readily seek to have the British Government as a neighbour.

BHARAT MIHIR.

2. The same paper attributes the anxiety of the Ministry to terminate hostilities both in Afghanistan and Zululand

The termination of hostilities.

to the reaction which has taken place in public opinion in England. A growing desire is manifesting itself in that country to understand the affairs of India, especially the condition of her finances. Sir John Strachey has been obliged to reveal the true state of the Exchequer. Government is under the necessity of borrowing ten crores of rupees in England. The prosecution of all public works has been suspended, while the proceeds of the License tax have been absorbed in the general revenues. All these have hastened the desire of Lord Beaconsfield to conclude peace with Afghanistan. The time has now come when a calculation should be made of the responsibilities which have been thrown upon India by the new treaty. The aid of the British Government in securing Afghanistan against internal dissensions or external invasions, which must have constituted one of the articles of the treaty, will be required by Yakub Khan, as soon as he returns to Cabul. The presence of a

British Resident in that place, a concession so strenuously refused by the late Amir, will sorely try the patience of the Afghans, unless they are awed by the numerical superiority of the British troops. It is probable that Lord Lytton has calculated the cost of these efforts to extend the frontier; otherwise, the retrenchment circular reducing the number of peons and duffries would not have been issued. The attempt to extend the frontier will increase public expenditure by at least two crores of rupees a year, a sum to raise which, even the last drop of the people's blood must be sucked dry.

3. We extract the following observations from another article in the same

SHARAT MINIR.

Distress and taxation.

paper:—Has Providence created the teeming millions of India only to endure hardship?

Who will answer this question? How does Lord Lytton propose to answer it? He came out a nominal Governor-General of India; and while in this country, he has but acted as a mere agent of the Home Government in making gigantic preparations for, and guiding the operations of, a war against Afghanistan. Excepting the Arms Act and the Press Act, there is no other measure in which we could discern the existence of Lord Lytton. One's first impression would be that he was not that Lord Lytton who had penned the Fuller minute. In his administration, there is no disaster which has not befallen this country. While, on the one hand, the power of the British Government has received the utmost possible development, that power, on the other, has been abused to the utmost possible extent. Except the period of Aurungzebe's reign, history could not point to any other administration which has been marked by results so various and unequal in their nature. Under the present administration, while the people have been made to suffer from the mismanagement of the finances, Nature also has become unfavorable to them. Floods, fires, and famines, joined with war and taxation, are doing the work of destruction. There is great distress in Manikgunge and Kágmári. Let Lord Lytton yet bestir himself and seek to do some lasting good to the country.

4. We extract the following passage from an article in the *Hindu*

HINDU HITAISHINI,
May 31st, 1879.

Lord Lytton and the cotton duties.

Hitaishini, of the 31st May:—Lord Lytton belongs to the Conservative party; and is a

true mouthpiece of Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury. They have now, owing to the exigencies of party, secured through Lord Lytton and his adviser Sir John Strachey, a lasting benefit for their own party. Lancashire and Manchester have been laid "under a debtimmense of endless gratitude;" while India has been offered up in sacrifice. It is to be wondered at that Lord Lytton should thus have brought a stain on his administration.

5. The same paper dwells in a lengthy editorial on the distress pre-

HINDU HITAISHINI.

Distress and the disappearance of the License Tax Fund.

vailing at the present time and the dreary prospects of the crops. Rain is still holding off; and cultivation is at a standstill. Both

Government and Providence seem to have become adverse to India. While the latter is sucking dry every drop of water in the country and returning it in the form of copious and grateful showers elsewhere, Government is collecting the License tax and spending its hard-earned proceeds in distant places and for purposes quite foreign to its declared object. In violation of the pledge given by Government, the famine fund has been expended for the purpose of the Cabul war. We fear Lord Lytton will this year have to face a famine raging all over India; and the day of reckoning is drawing nigh.

6. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 31st May, thus estimates the moral and

URDU GUIDE,
May 31st, 1879.

The Afghan war and the treaty of Gundamuk.

political consequences of the Afghan war and of the treaty which has just been concluded with Yakub Khan. First, as to the war:

The declaration and the successful termination of a war with Afghanistan have served to remove the impression that the British troops were inferior to those of the Amir—an impression which had been cherished ever since the death of the unfortunate Macnaughten, and the disaster which befel English arms in the first Afghan campaign. Regarding the treaty, it may be observed that the cessation of hostilities will put a stop to further bloodshed; and relieve the people of the increasing burden of the cost of the war, at a time when famine and taxation have reduced them to great misery. It will further save the British Government the necessity of undertaking the administration of the territories actually occupied by the invading army and of those which, had the war continued, would have been conquered by them.

DACCA PRAKASH,
June 1st, 1879.

7. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 1st June, offers the following observations on the treaty with Afghanistan:—A treaty has indeed been concluded, but we

doubt whether its conditions will ever be fulfilled. If the rude people of Afghanistan are able to observe them, we shall then commend the diplomacy of Lord Beaconsfield. At present, we shall only remark in this connection, that Government having accomplished the object of the war by concluding a treaty, did it not behove them to devise some means by which India might be saved from the consequences of the resolution to throw the costs of the war on the shoulders of her poverty-stricken people? Or is it that there was nothing said about a war indemnity in the articles of the treaty, because India has no one to befriend her? The treatment which India is thus repeatedly receiving at the hands of Government, has quite depressed us. We, however, welcome the treaty as a benefit and advantage, inasmuch as it is likely to put a stop to needless expenditure.

SAHACHAR,
June 2nd, 1879.

8. Writing on the same subject, the *Sahachar*, of the 2nd June, makes the following observations:—Our readers will be glad to hear that a treaty has

been concluded with the Amir of Afghanistan. The people will now, doubtless, be obliged to Lord Lytton for this. The success achieved by His Excellency in the Cabul war will, we think, lead them to subscribe for a monument to his fame. And is it a slight advantage that India has reaped from this Cabul war? As for the six lakhs which she must now pay instead of one lakh of rupees paid formerly, there is no help for it. How else, without such an inducement, could a person of the Amir's position be gained over?

SAHACHAR.

9. In another long article on the same subject, embodying the observations of the *Statesman*, the *Sahachar*

Treaty with Afghanistan.

remarks that the war which has now been concluded, was wholly unnecessary. The internal condition of Russia is so unsatisfactory that all fear of an invasion of India by that power is pure delusion; and yet it was this fear which led Lord Beaconsfield to declare a war against Afghanistan. With the exception of the *Times* and the *Pioneer*, the advocates of Government in the press, all agree in affirming that the war has been as barren of results in its conclusion, as it was uncalled for in its declaration. A perusal of the terms of the treaty will shew that, if any party has been a gainer by this war, and the treaty which brought it to a termination, it is Yakub Khan and not the British Government. The Government of India has spent much money, and lost considerable troops in this war, but what has it got in return? Decidedly nothing. Lord Lytton and Major Cavagnari may receive fresh honors, but History will always refer to this Afghan war as one which brought no advantage to India.

SAHACHAR.

10. The same paper highly approves of the recent speech of Sir A. Hobhouse in England on the subject of English education in India. We give the opening sentences of the article:—The Indian climate

Sir A. Hobhouse on English education in India.

produces changes in the English disposition. An Englishman, when he comes out to India, is almost always impartial, meek, courteous, and just, and has the good of the country at his heart; but as soon as the Indian atmosphere touches him, all these virtues leave him one by one until he ends by looking down upon the people as a conquered race. His good intentions towards this country now vanish into thin air, and his courtesy and politeness become as words having no meaning. He now becomes a veritable "huzur." What is to be regretted is, that the fault is not confined to one particular class of Englishmen; all of them, from the Civilian filling the highest office in the country, to the common sailor, all undergo this metamorphosis. There are many Englishmen who blame natives for being ill-mannered, but is it not extreme rudeness on the part of many of them to look down upon the latter as so many brutes? Every rule, however, has exceptions; and fortunately for this country, there are not a few Englishmen whose god-like dispositions never undergo any change. Sir A. Hobhouse is pre-eminently one of this class.

Treaty with Afghanistan.

11. The treaty now concluded, writes the *Navavibhakar*, of the 2nd June, will prove greatly advantageous to Yakub Khan. Considering his present uncertain position, the discontent of the Afghans, and the presence of rival claimants to the throne, the support of such a powerful Government as the British is doubtless of immense value to him, more especially when an annual subsidy and protection from foreign invasion have been secured to him by this means. We cannot, however, say that the British Government has gained much by the treaty. They have, at the best, reaped but a doubtful advantage, namely, security against a Russian invasion of India. Now, as we have observed before, such an invasion is quite impossible; and even if it were a likely contingency, fear of invasion would not be removed by mere extension of frontier. India has been a great loser by the treaty of Gundamak; and Government have taken upon themselves responsibilities which will cause considerable embarrassment in future. At this time of deficit, India will have to pay a large annual subsidy, and bear the cost of defending and administering the newly acquired territories in Afghanistan; and all this when proposals are being made to reduce public expenditure. The pledge given by Government regarding the protection of the Amir's territories from foreign invasion has been an act of utmost indiscretion, and will oblige them to aid him in any broils which he may choose to pick up. Shere Ali had asked Lord Mayo for this kind of support, but his request was not complied with. In conclusion, it is remarked that, if Lord Lytton was so much determined on concluding a treaty, why did he not do so two years before? The treaty of Gundamak differs but little from that offered to Shere Ali by Sir Lewis Pelly at Peshawur. If the Pelly treaty had been successful, there would have been no necessity for this war.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
June 2nd, 1879

The treaty of Gundamak.

12. In writing on the new treaty with Yakub Khan, the *Sarsudhānidhi*, of the 2nd June, does not see what advantage the British Government has gained by retaining the three passes leading to Afghanistan in their own hands. Considering that the Amir has virtually placed himself and his territories under the protection of the British Government, the occupation of the passes must be regarded as superfluous and unnecessary. Besides, the possession of these highways will not be free from troubles. The wild tribes inhabiting the neighbouring region will prove a source of constant trouble and anxiety.

SAR SUDHANIDHI
June 2nd, 1879.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

13. The *Rajshahye Samvad*, of the 13th May, adverts to the absence of medical practitioners in the villages of this country. Instances are not rare in which Native Doctors should be appointed Sub-Inspectors of Police.

RAJSHAHYE SAMVAD,
May 13th, 1879.

one might pass through ten villages without noticing even a quack. Charmers indeed are occasionally found who pretend they can cure disease by means of spells; but in practice, they do more harm than good. The appointment of competent medical officers, again, however desirable it may be, will occasion expense. Under these circumstances, the Editor suggests that by appointing native doctors and students who have failed to pass the required examinations of the Medical College, as Sub-Inspectors to every police station in the mofussil, a two-fold advantage will be obtained. While conferring upon the people the inestimable benefit of a medical treatment, which is now altogether denied them, the suggestion, if adopted, will also serve to increase the efficiency of the mofussil police; for the new men, as a body, will be found to be more educated than the present class of Sub-Inspectors. Persons, who have studied Hindu medicine, may also be advantageously employed in this way.

RAJSHAHYE SAMVAD,
May 13th 1879.

14. The same paper, although it advocates the employment of competent natives in superior offices under Government, would not still ask that they should be placed on the same footing with men of the ruling race as regards situations in the public service. The Editor would, however, in order that the administration of justice might be freed from all defects, suggest the elevation of natives to all high judicial posts. All cases should be tried by a Board composed of two judges—a European and a native, the latter being made an additional judge. This would make their decisions less liable to error than those of a single judge, however able he might be. The experience of his native colleague on the bench would prove of great use to the European judge in deciding questions bearing upon native life and thought.

DACCA PRAKASH,
June 1st, 1879.

15. The indifference, remarks the *Dacca Prakash*, of the 1st June, manifested by Government when a famine was doing sad havoc in Orissa, was indeed due to an ignorance, on their part, of the true state of matters. This time, when owing to the presence of the same scourge, a province wider in extent, more fertile, and possessed of greater commercial resources than Orissa, is about to be denuded of its population, Government is again perfectly indifferent. That this is owing either to indiscretion or to some profound policy does not admit of any doubt. But how shall we attribute the present action of the Government to ignorance, when reports are being constantly sent in regarding the severity of the distress? The inference that is, therefore, to be drawn is that there has been a change of policy in the matter of famines. Government does not now, as formerly, really desire to benefit this country. From the tone of the two or three speeches recently delivered in England, it appears that India has now come to be looked upon as a burden on England. Consequently, if things thus came to a crisis, instead of regarding it as an evil, Government would rather welcome it as an alleviation of their burden. For if famines had been regarded as a calamity, why should Government have expended the hard earned proceeds of the License tax intended for purposes of famine-relief on a war with Afghanistan? In fact, India does not any longer satisfy the ambition of Europeans. The kernel has been extracted, the husks and the rind are all that now remain. It is no wonder, therefore, that their greedy hearts should cease to be attracted towards this country. If our Government which deluged Magdala with British troops, because a few British subjects there had been subjected to oppression, and which has inflicted extreme humiliation upon Afghanistan, because one of its officers had not been received with due respect in that country, really felt an interest in India, how could it maintain an

attitude of indifference in the presence of the spectacle of two hundred millions of its most devoted and loyal subjects dying from starvation? Will not the rulers be held answerable to God for letting this country, to which England owes her supremacy among the nations of the world, be ruined through their carelessness? We are indeed generally happy under the British Government; but in certain respects this is far from being the case. Although under former Governments there was no lack of oppressions, still the people did not know the pinch of hunger or poverty. The case is quite the reverse at the present time. Oppressions do not exist, but a recurrence of famines has quite crippled the energies of the people.

16. While reserving further comments on the recently published resolution of the Government of India on the subject, the *Sahachar*, of the 2nd June, remarks:—We thank Government for the honesty of their intentions. We are, however, sure that the pledges now given will never be fulfilled in their entirety. The local Governments, as they have done all along, will act in violation of the present instructions; nor is it easy to see what particular advantages the natives will obtain from them.

SAHACHAR,
June 2nd, 1879.

17. We do not clearly understand, writes the *Navavibhakar*, the resolution of Government on the appointment of natives to high offices in the public service; nor do we see what advantage we shall reap from it. The only good that we can think of is, that it has dissipated the error we have labored under, for the last seven years, regarding the intention of Government to confer the superior appointments upon natives. We now understand that in seven branches of the public service, we shall not, as at present we do not, receive admission. There is absolutely nothing new in what is contained in this resolution. It is said that the rules regarding the admission of natives into the Civil Service without the necessity of going to England will shortly appear. Seven years have already passed away; and we do not know how long it may be before they do appear. We, however, are fortunate that Lord Lytton has not forgotten us.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
June 2nd, 1879.

LOCAL.

18. The *Purva Pratidhwani*, of the 26th May, a fortnightly Bengali journal, published in Chittagong, and first noticed in our report of the 24th ultimo, observes, with regret, that the local charitable dispensary is threatened with abolition from the unwillingness of Government to pay its expenses. The inhabitants are mostly poor and lack public spirit. It would therefore be utterly impossible to raise, by means of private subscriptions, the amount required for the maintenance of this most useful institution. Government may easily reduce the expenditure on the establishment by retaining one instead of, as now, two medical officers, and this may be done without impairing the efficiency of the hospital. The authorities, it is hoped, will reconsider the matter before passing final orders.

PURVAPRATIDHWANI,
May 26th, 1879.

19. The same paper refers to the hardship and inconvenience which are likely to be occasioned to the inhabitants of the Haola sub-division, if, as announced in the Gazette, the head-quarters of the Haola Munsiff be transferred to Kharandwipa and not to Patia. Kharandwipa is situated on the northern extremity of the sub-division, and suitors would have to travel a long distance before they could reach the court. The Editor considers Karan Khan as the most convenient site for the head-quarters of this munsiff.

PURVA PRATIDHWANI.

Government Charitable Dispensary
at Chittagong.

The Head-Quarters of the Haola
Munsiff.

PURVA PRATIDHEENI,
May 26th, 1879.

20. The same paper adverts to the hardship caused to the poor in Commillah by the inequitable assessments with the License tax. A Mahomedan whose yearly income amounted to Rs. 50 was assessed at Rs. 2.

The License tax in Commillah.

BHARAT MIHIR,
May 27th, 1879.

21. The operations of the License tax, observes the *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 27th May, are causing extreme hardship to the inhabitants of the Mymensingh district, especially to those of the Tangail sub-division. The tax has proved so oppressive that had it not been that the Bengali are a loyal and law-abiding people, they would never have silently borne so much misery. Let not Government, however, regard the silence of the people as a sign that the License tax in Bengal is not after all such an oppressive impost. The writer then gives some statistics to show that the present tax has affected more persons than the income tax, and that, although it has not touched the pockets of the wealthy, and has fallen mainly upon the poor, still its income is larger than the proceeds of the late income tax.

The License tax in Mymensingh.

BHARAT MIHIR.

22. The same paper regrets that such an experienced Magistrate as Mr. Alexander of Mymensing has fallen into an error in sending up to Government, for the purposes of the Arms Act, the names of only two of the Commissioners of the local municipality, as persons of approved loyalty, to the exclusion of a dozen others equally deserving. The reason of this is that the two, whose names have been sent up, had applied to be exempted from the operations of the Act, while the others did not do so for the simple reason, that they were not aware that they ought to have done this.

Rules under the Indian Arms Act, and loyalty among the Municipal Commissioners of Mymensing.

BHARAT MIHIR.

23. Correspondents writing to this paper complain of the distress of the people in Kagmari and Pukhuria, owing to high prices and the hardship occasioned to the inhabitants of Jamalpore and Dinagepore by the License tax assessments.

The famine in Kagmari and Pukhuria, and the License tax in Jamalpore and Dinagepore.

SANJIVANI,
May 30th, 1879.

24. The *Sanjivani*, of the 30th May, dwells on the existence of severe distress among the people of Tangail caused by high prices, and on the oppressions occasioned by the License tax in the sudder sub-division of Mymensing.

Distress in Tangail, and the License tax in Mymensing.

SADHABANI,
May 31st, 1879.

25. The *Sādhāranī*, of the 31st May, returns to the subject of the Damuder floods, noticed in two previous issues of this paper. Berugram, which is situated on the west bank of this river, about eight miles to the south of Burdwan, is a large village, and comprises under it two others, named Gangārām and Balarāmpore. It is a flourishing locality and inhabited by about two to three thousand persons, who are mostly agriculturists, poor and malaria-stricken. Now, owing to breaches having taken place in the embankments protecting it from the floods of the Damuder, Berugram is in danger of being swept away at no distant time by this river. In order to provide against this casualty, the inhabitants have, since November last, applied three times to Mr. Whitfield, the Executive Engineer in charge, to have the breaches repaired; at the same time expressing their willingness to pay half the charges that are likely to be incurred. They regret that the authorities are still unmindful of the gravity of their complaint, and have not yet taken any steps to remove it.

A village about to be swept away by the floods of the Damuder.

DACCA PRAKASH,
June 1st, 1879.

26. The *Dacca Prakāsh*, of the 1st June, notices the existence of severe distress in Manikgunj, Nababganj, Sabhar, Lalbag, Narayanganj, Rupganj, Rajarampore, and other stations of Eastern Bengal, and publishes certain letters of correspondents

Distress in Eastern Bengal.

in confirmation of his statement. Owing to poverty and high prices there has been an increase of crime. It is now time that Government and the public came forward to relieve the distress. The Editor suggests the application of the balance of the last famine fund for this purpose. The construction of the Dacca to Mymensing Railway, if undertaken at the present time, will provide many with employment. Sir Ashley Eden is asked to attend to this matter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

27. The *Rajshahye Samvād* has re-appeared after such a long time that it may be regarded as almost a new paper. RAJSHAHYE SAMVAD,
May 13th, 1879.
Resuscitation of an old paper. As formerly, it will continue to be published as a fortnightly journal at Rajshahye. The Editor thus states the object of the new publication: The aim of the *Rajshahye Samvād* is not unknown to the public. It is not our purpose to employ our pens in describing a headache of Prince Bismark or a cold which may affect Shah Nasiruddin. Nor is it a part of our programme to captivate the hearts and ruin the prospects of school-boys by writing about the romantic loves of heroes and heroines. We do not desire to take credit to ourselves by abusing the English. We shall not write long articles on high topics, or seek to disparage the wisdom of the ancients. To seek the welfare of the people will ever be the object of this paper.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 7th June 1879.

